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YESTERDAY fully demonstrated that

all the banks now doing business in the

city are entitled to the confidence of

depositors.

WILL the Sullivan organs which are

now assailing Mr. Denny drop general-

ities and proceed to definite and specific

charges?

THE raid of depositors upon banks

which opened yesterday morning so

miserably failed that it demonstrated

their soundness beyond a doubt.

"How shall the Mayor know what is

the political faith of Mr. Catterson?"

plaintively inquires the Sentinel. He

might appoint an inspector of political

faith.

EVERY day there comes from Buz-

zard's Bay a dispatch saying that "the

President enjoyed the fishing to-day

very much." Meanwhile his object

lesson goes on.

IT is not the fault of the sound banks

of Indianapolis that they cannot help

business men who would employ labor,

but of the timid people who draw out

their money and hide it away.

THE best thing the frightened people

who drew their money out of the banks

yesterday can do is to take it back to

them this morning and ask them to take

it with the promise that they will not

repeat the folly of withdrawing.

THE local Democratic organs, morn-

ing and evening, are having their hands

full these hot and troublous times in

defending the national and city ad-

ministrations. No reasonable person

could expect them to succeed in the

double effort, even if they had a better

case.

THERE was absolutely no reason or

excuse for the runs made on some of the

city banks yesterday, and for the good

of all concerned it is to be hoped they

will not be renewed. The banks are all

sound, and the best thing those who

have checked out their money is to

return it as soon as possible.

If there is one thing more than an-

other that the average Democrat is sen-

sitive about it is what he is pleased to

call exhibitions of Republican partisan-

ship, but what is really allusion by Re-

publicans to commercial conditions

brought about by the Democracy. After

all, it isn't the partisanship but the

facts that hurt.

THE St. Louis Globe Democrat re-

marks that "the pension-dropping pol-

icy is a long time getting round to John

C. Black." But General Black, who is

now denouncing the pension policy of

the Harrison administration, was voted

\$100 a month by Congress on the ground

that he was "a physical wreck." And

yet he has been Commissioner of Pen-

sions and is now a member of the

House.

WHILE out-and-out Democratic pa-

pers are not defending the pension bu-

reau in suspending the pensions of men

like Judge Long, of Michigan, the

Springfield Republican, a Massachu-

setts mugwump, applauds, proving the

out-and-out thick-and-thin defender of

that injustice which is the policy of

Hoke Smith in the Pension Bureau un-

der cover of the name of Commissioner

Lochen.

THE excited citizen and Democratic

politician who declared yesterday that

the run on the banks was due in part

to the course of the Journal in declaring

that the city is bankrupt will be lib-

erally rewarded if he will present a quota-

tion in which such a declaration is

made. The Journal has repeatedly as-

serted that Indianapolis has a smaller

debt than any city of its class in the

night's convention and heard the rounds of cheers which greeted the name of Harrison they would have been warranted in the assumption that it was packed with the admirers of the ex-President. The truth is, there is not a full-grown Republican in Indianapolis who does not ardently wish that Gen. Harrison were President to-day.

THE BANK SUSPENSIONS.

The two bank suspensions which occurred in this city yesterday were due to circumstances which in no way affect the healthfulness of the local business situation. It is, of course, plain to everybody that the country is passing through a period of great monetary stringency, and it is not to be expected that this city should wholly escape the operation of influences which are being felt more or less severely in all directions. The stringency in the money market has developed conditions closely resembling a panic, and there is no reason to suppose that the condition is one that refuses to submit to ordinary process of reasoning. Both of the banks that suspended yesterday could have continued business in ordinary times. They are solvent in the sense of having larger assets than liabilities, but owing to the stringency of the money market and the impossibility of immediately converting securities and assets into cash they could not meet current demands.

The suspension of the Bank of Commerce has been discounted for some time. It has been generally believed since the failure of the Premier steel works that that bank would have to suspend, and the recent assignment of one of the DePauws made it a certainty. The suspension of the Bank of Commerce cuts no figure in local business.

The Indianapolis National bank might have weathered the storm had its managers taken earlier notice of its approach, and made more timely preparation to meet it. There has been no mismanagement, much less dishonesty, in the conduct of its affairs. The character of its honored president, Mr. Theodore P. Haughey, than whom Indianapolis has no citizen more universally respected and beloved, will suffer no blemish from the disaster that has befallen the bank. His integrity is beyond question, and in his misfortune he will have the sympathy and hearty good will of the entire public. The most that can be said is that he failed to appreciate in time the gravity of the situation and the necessity of making ample preparation to cope with it. With his utmost efforts, aided by faithful and intelligent officers and liberally assisted by the other banks, he could not in a few days perfect arrangements which should have been begun weeks or months before. Whether the bank will resume remains to be seen, but the probability is that every depositor will be paid in full, and the integrity of the bank officials will be fully vindicated.

We have said that these suspensions are due to circumstances which do not affect the healthfulness of the local business situation. One of the oldest and most conservative bank presidents in the city said yesterday: "The business interests of Indianapolis never were in as sound and healthy a condition as they are at present. There has been no speculating or kite flying. The city is not mortgaged to Eastern money lenders, as it was twenty years ago. Our business men are out of debt. For a number of years past there has been a steady and large accumulation of capital, and every business interest of the city is on a sound and healthy basis." The speaker did not anticipate any further trouble among the banks, and while admitting that yesterday's suspensions might somewhat aggravate the stringency of the local money market, he thought the worst was over and that times would soon begin to mend.

AS TO MR. CATTERTON.

The Sentinel devotes nearly a column of its editorial space to proving that Mr. Catterson is enough of a Republican to justify Mayor Sullivan in keeping him on the Board of Public Safety as the Republican member thereof. The very fact that Mr. Catterson or Mayor Sullivan finds it necessary to seek this sort of a defense from the Sentinel shows that there is need of it.

The Sentinel's defense consists of two parts. First, it attempts to prove that the provision of the charter which requires that not more than two members of each of the executive boards shall be of the same political party is a senseless provision, and second, that Mr. Catterson is a good enough Republican to fill the requirement. If the provision is senseless, and deserving only to be trampled on, we presume no person would dispute that Mr. Catterson fills the requirement, for so far as known, he has never said or done anything since his appointment on the board to indicate that he was a Republican.

The requirement that the executive boards shall be composed of members of different political parties is as explicit and binding as any other provision of the charter. Its obvious intent was to insure nonpartisan boards, to prevent ruling rule and machine government and to make certain that there would always be one member of each board of opposite politics to the other two, to watch them. The requirement represents the essence of the charter, which aimed at securing a strictly business administration of affairs as opposed to partisan. If the third member of the board is practically of the same party or politics in municipal affairs with the other two members the charter is violated both in letter and spirit.

The Sentinel admits that Mr. Catterson attended the Democratic primary in the Eleventh ward, and that in answer to the question, "Will you support the nominee of the convention for Councilman," replied that he would. "Does that fact make Mr. Catterson a Democrat?" innocently asks the Sentinel. We reply if it does not make him a Democrat, it makes him a sneak-in, two-faced Republican, which is just as bad. Mr. Catterson voted for Sullivan two years ago, and it is gener-

ally believed that he voted the whole Democratic ticket. How long would Mayor Sullivan have kept Mr. Hawkins on the Board of Public Safety if he had voted for Mr. Herod or if he had attended a Republican primary and pledged himself to vote for a Republican candidate for the Council? How long would any Democrat be allowed to remain on the board whose Democracy was openly questioned and who was repudiated by his party?

The Sentinel says Mr. Catterson says he is a Republican and that ought to settle it. "Why do you call this stuff hot corn?" was asked of a man who was peddling a frozen mixture in midwinter. "Because that's its name," was the reply. Actions speak louder than words. If Mr. Catterson is a Republican he should give some better evidence of the fact than attending Democratic primaries and voting for Democratic candidates. The Mayor takes good care that the Democratic members of the boards are pronounced and decided in their politics. Let him give the Republicans the same kind of a representative or else violate the charter in an open, manly fashion by appointing an out-and-out Democrat.

DESERVING OF CONTEMPT.

It is really too bad that the Journal should have gotten out an extra street edition, yesterday morning, announcing the suspension of the banks and thereby assailing the Journal as a calamity howler, and accuses it of precipitating trouble by anticipating the suspension. To use plain English, when the News makes such a statement it simply lies, as it has done repeatedly in matters relating to this paper. The facts are that the Journal knew absolutely, beyond all question, on the evening previous that the Indianapolis National Bank would not be open for business in the morning, but at a late hour of the night, as certain officers of the bank still entertained a faint hope that success might be had in the morning, the Journal refrained from announcing what was even at that hour a legitimate item of news, knowing, as it did, that the hope was vain. The Journal did not use the item until the entire truth of all that was published was frankly admitted to its representative on the authority of the bank's own officers, but a few minutes before the hour for opening its doors had arrived, and the suspension was an accomplished fact. It has been less than a week since the News did precisely the same thing concerning the failure of C. W. DePauw, except that in addition to announcing the fact it speculated upon the effect it would have upon certain Indianapolis institutions. The News was simply "scooped" in an item of news and whines like a fretful child over the circumstance. The criticism comes in bad taste from a paper that recently employed every means at its command to make it appear that the gas supply of the Indiana field was rapidly and surely diminishing. The Journal is first a newspaper, and will endeavor at all times to publish the news when it is fresh, without regard to the wishes of its carping evening contemporary.

WHO OWN THE LOANABLE MONEY.

Yesterday presented an object lesson which should not be lost upon those people who have been led to believe that the money in banks and the money which carries the business of the country is the property of millionaires and bankers who are men of wealth and are denounced under the general term of Wall street. For years demagogues of the Weaver stripe, and even of the Voorhees stripe, have denounced money-holders as Wall-street goldbugs and millionaires. At times they have arrayed one section of the country against the other by reason of the prejudice they have created. They give no figures; they simply assert. If they should give figures the figures would disprove their loud-mouthed declarations as the scenes about two or three banks did yesterday. Who rushed to the banks to draw out their funds? Not millionaires or men of alleged wealth, but, for the most part, people who have a few hundred dollars, which constitute the greater part of their means. Many of them are wage-earners or people who have saved a few hundreds, rarely a few thousands dollars, which have been put in the banks for safe keeping. The deposits of wage-earners in the Eastern States are over one hundred millions of dollars, and the depositors constitute the creditor class of the country. In the same sense, the investors in the shares of loan and building associations in cities like Indianapolis constitute a large creditor class. The withdrawal of deposits during the last three months from banks, reducing the aggregate in many large cities more than 25 per cent., has largely been the work of depositors who are men and women of limited means—a few thousand dollars at most. The run on the banks in this city yesterday will be found to have been made largely by persons holding small deposits, but the withdrawal of their money makes the difference between an easy and a stringent money market. The Weavers and the Voorheeses will not be instructed by such object lessons, but sensible people who have been deceived by them should not fail to heed the facts they teach. When this numerous body of depositors shall have recovered from their fright and shall have returned their funds to the banks, money will be as easy as it was a year ago, as there is nearly as much in the country now as at that time.

MISDIRECTED PROFANITY.

A well-known citizen of the Democratic persuasion declared yesterday, in language rather violent for a church vestryman, that "the course of the Indianapolis Journal in regard to these business troubles had been a d—d outrage," and that it was "a d—d shame for a paper to keep on advertising the city as bankrupt when there is not a particle of truth in the statement." The gentleman seemed to be laboring

under some excitement and desirous of relieving himself by abusing somebody, but so far as the Journal is concerned his profanity was misdirected.

The course of the Journal in regard to recent business troubles, general and local, has been to print the news. Nothing is gained by suppressing facts, and concealing the truth does not change the situation. The Journal has neither misstated nor exaggerated the facts as they have developed from day to day, and it has done nothing to create or aggravate the situation. Any statement to the contrary is false. In commenting on the situation it has expressed the opinion that distrust of the Democratic party was the main cause of the prevailing lack of confidence, and it is still of that opinion. Swearing at the Journal is not going to alter the fact that this is a Democratic panic.

The statement of the profane vestryman that it was "a d—d shame for a paper to keep on advertising the city as bankrupt when there is not a particle of truth in the assertion" assumes a falsehood. The Journal has not advertised the city as bankrupt. On the contrary, it has copied such statements from other papers only to contradict them, and has stated that the credit of the city was equal to that of any city of its class in the country. What the Journal has said, and what it now repeats and stands ready to prove, is that through the inefficiency of the present city government and the selfish scheming of a Democratic ring the city has defaulted on its bonds, and thereby been discredited before the country. This is a large-sized fact, and the Journal proposes to keep it prominently before the public, even at the risk of giving offense to some people who think that facts can be changed by suppressing them.

A REPUBLICAN exchange must surprise its readers by printing the following:

Ex-President Harrison thinks that the Sherman act is not alone responsible for the present business depression, but that fear of tariff changes is the chief factor in the trouble. This opinion does not explain how it was that when Cleveland was elected in 1884 a similar blight did not descend upon industry.

General Harrison was not giving a full political history of the country the past eight years. If he had he might not have deemed it necessary to have stated that a Republican Senate stood between Mr. Cleveland and the country from 1885 to 1889, since it would be reasonable for him to assume that a newspaper of large circulation would have about it some man who is able to retain a few important facts of recent congressional history, such as the refusal of the Senate, in 1888, to pass the Mills bill by passing a more comprehensive protective-tariff bill than the one which was repealed by the McKinley law.

Two phases of human nature were developed during the run on the city banks yesterday. One man said: "I have \$15,000 in that bank, and it is trust funds, too, but I will not draw out a dollar of it, because I believe the bank is perfectly safe and I do not want to contribute to the excitement or the bank's embarrassment." Another said: "Well, I have just drawn out \$300 and I am ashamed of myself for doing it. I, too, believe the bank is safe, and I do not need the money at present, but as long as the run continues I would rather have it in my pocket." Unreasonable depositors who act without information, or against their better judgment, are the ones who cause runs.

MR. BREWSTER, the sculptor who designed the figure which is to crown the soldiers' monument, declares that it will be an outrage to make it face west, and that he will protest in writing against it. The public should take measures to support Mr. Brewster in this position. The figure will soon be placed in position, and if the wrong is consummated it can never be corrected. It will be an everlasting shame if one member of the commission is permitted to have his way in this matter in defiance of the wishes of the artist, the demand of the public and the artistic harmony of the monument.

A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

announces that one of the candidates for the Democratic leadership of the House is Mr. Byrum. Of his probable success, he says:

He is now being interviewed by numerous Democratic journals on all sorts of subjects, and is keeping himself as much as possible before the public. He does not possess the requisite popularity in his own party to reach the goal of his ambition, the leadership of the House.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Driven to Despairation.

Mrs. Wickwile—Don't you admit that most of your troubles are due to drink?

Dennis—How can I say that I do, mum. Fact is, I'll took to booze nobody never had no sympathy for me.

Sensible Girl.

Minnie—I never could bring myself to marry a man who had been divorced. Ugh!

Mamie—He'd be lots better than a widower, anyway. He couldn't be bragging about his first wife all the time.

No Heat to Be Had.

Yabsley—When are you going on your vacation?

Nedce—I have concluded not to go at all. That song of "After the Ball" has spread to the country districts by this time, so I might as well stay in town.

One on the Barber.

Chollie—I wonder what I can do to get even with that doo-doo barber for cutting me?

Nedce—What was he doing when he cut you?

Chollie—Shaving me, of course.

Nedce—Shaving you? You have a good case against him for obtaining money under false pretenses.

THERE is yet trouble among the Tillman party in South Carolina. Senator Irby has already been involved in two bitter quarrels, and now a third is on his hands—this time with a nephew of Governor Tillman, who is the Washington correspondent of a South Carolina paper. A dispatch was printed, purporting to have been sent by Tillman, which contained a bitter assault upon quite prominent Democrats. Irby wanted Tillman to send it, but he refused. Subsequently, he attached "Crocodile" Tillman's press signature to the dispatch, and, as Tillman avers, sent it himself. When the row which it caused came to his ears, Irby gave out that Tillman sent the dispatch. Tillman, who "has killed his man," is out

with the full story and denounces the Senator as a liar, and offers him the satisfaction of a gentleman. He says that if the Senator denies his version of the affair he will challenge him. There the matter rests; still, if duels are to be fought, the country would lose little in the deaths of such men.

THE Sentinel having represented Mr. Denny standing on a barrel of garbage shaking hands with a cholera skeleton standing on another, would it not be fair, now that the Hon. Thomas Taggart has petitioned against the garbage ordinance, to stand him on a similar barrel, grasping hands with the cholera skeleton? Mr. Taggart is the chairman of the Sullivan city committee.

THE Journal presents its apologies to the Cornerstone News. A clipping in yesterday's issue was inadvertently credited to another paper, when, as a matter of fact, it was taken from the columns of the News.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

EDMUND RUSSELL has had the entire control of the decorative scheme of the woman's reception room in the California building at the fair.

THERE are some words in the Chinese language that have many as forty different meanings, each depending on the intonation used in pronouncing it.

"GHOST ROOM" was a novelty at a recent church entertainment. It was a gruesome place, arranged with blue lights and death's heads, and one paid to go in and hear a blood-curdling ghost story, well told by a clever man who had got together for the purpose all the hair-raising tales he knew of.

THAT was an unusual scene in a Philadelphia house of worship, on Sunday, when a woman arose and objected to the reception of her husband as a member of the church. She said that he had not supported her for a year, and therefore was not a fit subject for church membership. The pastor agreed with her, and the man was refused admission.

JOHN MCCOLLY, a farmer living near Conestoga, Pa., was building a fence, when a corncock strung him on the ankle. He doubled in his garden, and placed the wounded part therein, packed the ground tightly around the limb up to the knee. There he sat for eight hours, and when the fowl was removed no sign of the poison was visible.

GEORGE WASHINGTON's nearest living kin is Mrs. Philip Barton Key, of North Carolina, a great grandniece of the father of his country. She is a lineal descendant of Mary, the mother of Washington, through her youngest son, Charles Washington, who is a handsome, majestic lady, and in features resembles the portraits of her distinguished relative.

CHRISTINA, Queen regent of Spain, is soon to undergo a dangerous surgical operation. If she should not recover, the next regent will be the Princess Isabella, widow of Alfonso XIII, and next in succession stands the Princess Enlille. As the young King is only seven years old, it is not very probable that the recent visitor to this country may become regent of Spain.

PHRA KHAM, who was King of Siam in 1850, opened up the intercourse between his country and France by sending an embassy to Louis XIV. The return embassy entered into intrigues with the King's Prime Minister, Phaulcon, for the reception of the Jesuits and an acknowledgment of French supremacy. The end of the intrigue was that the embassy was expelled and all native Christians bitterly persecuted.

ELECTRICITY is already used as a motive power on some English farms, and Mr. G. E. Bonney, the electrician, states that it may be employed even more directly in aid of agriculture as a growth stimulator. He says that a current of electricity passing through the soil breaks up the salts into their constituent elements, and in that way makes the soil more fertile. A small quantity of lime may be brought into forms easily available as plant food.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE has not much patience with the idea that a clergyman must work six days over a sermon. He says: "A sermon consists of about 3,500 words. I take a cup of coffee before breakfast, and write about six pages—about 1,650 words. In the morning I dictate to my amanuensis 1,500 words. I am intensely interested in the subject, and this takes only a matter of an hour. In the afternoon I look it over and add 500 or 600 words, and the sermon is done. In all, I haven't put my hand for over two hours to paper."

Mrs. MARY E. WILKINS was born in Randolph, Mass., and most of her life has been passed in the town which has just celebrated its centennial. She returned from a visit to the world's fair in time to be present at the celebration, although, of course, taking no public part. It has long ago been discovered by many women's clubs and literary organizations that this somewhat shy author is not one of those who can read essays or make speeches. Miss Wilkins has recently completed her second novel, "Pembroke," which will be published by the Harpers.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

Pitiable Death of Mrs. William Coolihan—Her Husband's Conduct.

Two weeks ago Ida Coolihan, the young and pretty wife of William Coolihan, driven to a desperate step by the inability of her husband to provide for her, entered a house kept by Pearl Raymond, at No. 226 West Pearl street. Last night the woman, crazed with drink, swallowed ten grains of morphine and slept her life away. The daughter of a respectable Indianapolis family, who threw her off on account of the life she recently took up, and encumbered with a husband who day after day was a witness to her infamy, she was fairly driven to take her own life.

A week ago last Monday Mrs. Coolihan applied to Pearl Raymond for shelter and food. The applicant gave the name of Ida Coolihan, and to the Raymond woman related the story which she claimed forced her to desert her home. She was raised in Indianapolis, but a few years ago she came to the city of Denver, where she met William Coolihan and married him, the couple removing to Chicago, where they have lived for two years. Some time ago she decided to come here, the wife preceding her husband and taking up a residence with her mother, who lives on Belmont street. A month ago her husband came and attempted, as he claimed, to secure employment. He was unsuccessful, and failed even to provide for his wife. Finally the couple, in the extreme depths of poverty, decided to separate for a time, the husband to look out for himself. For the past two weeks Coolihan has visited his wife regularly, and was perfectly familiar with the life she was leading.

She was spent part of the day with her, but left shortly after noon. About 1 o'clock Mrs. Cool